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SPECIFICATION AMENDMENTS:

Kindly amend the second paragraph of page 12 as follows--

However, before the camera-laser-unit 1 can be used for recording the location, form and/or dimensions of a measurement-object 5, it has to be calibrated. During the calibration process the camera 3 and the laser 4 are put into relationship with the coordinates of a calibration-object 12 (see figure 1) and a three-dimensional space 13, with the calibration-object 12 being disposed at a given position and orientation within the three-dimensional space 13. In particular, camera parameters are determined and a relative position of one or more laser planes is defined with respect to a coordinate frame 19 related to the calibration-object 12. A laser plane is defined by the optical axis 9 and the line 11 of light emitted by the laser 4 (see figure 2 or 3). Calibration of the camera-laser-unit 1 is necessary in order to allow the camera-laser-unit 1 to determine absolute values for the location, form and/or dimensions of the measurement-object 5. Fig. 1 also shows that the camera-laser-unit 1 to be calibrated can be grasped by an industrial robot 50 and disposed relative to the calibration-object 12 in a given position and orientation in three-dimensional space 13. The orientation of the camera-laser-unit 1 is such that light 11 emitted by the laser 4 is visible for the camera 3 on at least two planes 14, 15 of the calibration-object 12.--.